

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Monthly Means of 8 A.M. Meteorological Observations for January 1929.

Height of Observatory above Sea Level	BANGALORE	MYSORE	HASSAN	CHITALDRUG
	3021 ft.	2518 ft.	3149 ft.	2405 ft.
Barometer (red. to 32° F.)	27.027	27.496	26.904	27.611
Temperatures in shade:—				
Dry Bulb	66.2	67.4	66.7	68.9
Daily Max. do	83.7	85.3	84.3	87.1
Daily Min. do	59.7	62.0	57.4	64.0
Wet Bulb	61.5	61.9	60.4	60.1
Temperatures of Radiation:—				
Daily Max. Solar Heat in Vacuo	147.8		...	
Daily Min. Temp. on Grass	51.2			
Rainfall:—Total in inches	0.29	0.41	0.07	0.00
Wind Direction ...	N 79° E	N 60° E	S 81° E	S 87° W
Velocity (miles per day)	94	94	56	84
Clear Sky: Percentage	62	63	75	82
Bright Sunshine: Hours daily	8.5			

Dated 5th February 1929.

C. SESHACHAR,

Meteorological Reporter.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

NOTE ON THE STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN MYSORE, FOR THE WEEK-ENDING

SATURDAY THE 2ND FEBRUARY 1929.

A total of 149 attacks with 81 deaths from plague was returned during the week against 98 attacks with 82 deaths in the previous week, all the districts being affected except Chitaldrug District. The Cities of Bangalore and Mysore returned 2 attacks with 2 deaths and 3 attacks with 3 deaths, respectively. The Kolar Gold Fields area continued to remain free from the disease.

2. Comparative figures for the corresponding week were 51 attacks and 34 deaths in 1927 and 28 attacks and 14 deaths in 1928.

3. A total of 23 attacks with 4 deaths from small-pox was returned for two villages in Shimoga Taluk and one village in Seringapatam Taluk and Madhugiri Town and the City of Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Field area.

4. The State remained free from other epidemics, *viz.*, cholera, influenza and relapsing fever.

5. The total mortality for the Bangalore City amounted to 72 representing a calculated annual ratio of 32.42 per mille of population against the average ratio of 27.06 for 1927. Classified according to causes, the deaths numbered 2 under plague, 2 under malaria, 5 under dysentery and diarrhoea, 10 under pneumonia, 6 under other fevers, 5 under phthisis, and 42 under all other causes.

As compared with the City, the C. & M. Station returned 100 deaths for the week ending 27th January 1929, representing a calculated annual ratio of 41.24 per mille of population against 30.71 in the previous week. The causes of deaths were dysentery and diarrhoea 6, phthisis 6, pneumonia 28, small-pox 6, and all other causes 54.

6. The total mortality for the Mysore City for the week was 51 representing a calculated annual ratio of 31.38 per mille of population against the average ratio of 35.30 for 1927. The causes of deaths were plague 3, malaria 1, pneumonia 5, phthisis 4, dysentery and diarrhoea 8, and all other causes 30.

7. There were 56 deaths from all causes reported from the Kolar Gold Field area, equivalent to a calculated annual ratio of 32.47 per mille of population against the average ratio of 38.28 for 1927. The deaths were small-pox 4, pneumonia 4, dysentery and diarrhoea 7, and all other causes 41.

J. V. KARVE,

Sanitary Commissioner, in charge.